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No. 334.

December 23, 1834. Printed as reported from the Committee of the Whole House.

NOTE.—The parts to be stricken out are included in brackets; those to be inserted are printed in italics.

A BILL to regulate the pay of the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, the annual pay of the officers of the navy of the United States shall be as follows:

THE SENIOR CAPTAIN.

[When commanding a squadron, five thousand five hundred dollars.

When on other duty, five thousand dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three thousand five hundred dollars.]

At all times when in service, four thousand five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three thousand five hundred dollars.

ALL OTHER CAPTAINS.

[When commanding squadrons, five thousand five hundred dollars.

When acting as navy commissioners, four thousand five hundred dollars.

When of five years' standing, and commanding vessels for sea service, or navy yards, or acting as captain of a fleet, four thousand dollars.

When on other duty, three thousand five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, two thousand five hundred dollars.

When under five years, and commanding vessels for sea service or navy yards, or acting as captain of a fleet, three thousand six hundred dollars.

When on other duty, three thousand dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, two thousand five hundred dollars.]

When commanding squadrons, or coast stations, and when acting as navy commissioners, four thousand five hundred dollars.

When commanding navy yards, four thousand dollars.

When on other duty, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three thousand dollars.

COMMANDERS, OR MASTERS COMMANDANT.

[When attached to vessels for sea service, two thousand five hundred dollars.

When attached to navy yards, or on other duty, two thousand one hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, one thousand eight hundred dollars.]

On sea service, two thousand five hundred dollars.

On other duty, two thousand dollars.

Waiting orders, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

LIEUTENANTS.

[Under ten years, when on leave of absence, or waiting orders, one thousand dollars.

When on duty on board ship, for sea service, one thousand two hundred dollars.

When on other duty, one thousand one hundred dollars.

Over ten years, when on leave of absence, or waiting orders, one thousand two hundred dollars.

When on duty on board ship, for sea service, one thousand four hundred dollars.

When on other duty, one thousand three hundred dollars.

When commanding, and to flag lieutenants, one thousand seven hundred dollars.]

Commanding, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

On other duty, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Waiting orders, one thousand two hundred dollars.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

[For the first five years after the date of his commission, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Over five years and under ten, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Of ten years and upwards, eight hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided*, he has been examined and approved by a board of naval surgeons, as competent to perform the duties of a surgeon, otherwise his pay shall continue at seven hundred and fifty dollars.]

Waiting orders, six hundred and fifty dollars.

At sea, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

After passing and found qualified for promotion to surgeon, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

At sea, one thousand two hundred dollars.

When stationed at navy yards, hospitals, rendezvous, and receiving ships, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

After being passed and stationed as above, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

SURGEONS.

For the first five years after the date of his commission, one thousand dollars.

For the second five years, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the third five years, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For the fourth five years, one thousand six hundred dollars.

After he shall have been commissioned as a surgeon twenty years, and upwards, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

[All medical officers] surgeons of the navy under orders for duty, at navy yards, receiving vessels, rendezvous, or naval hospitals, shall have an increase of one-fourth of the foregoing amount of their respective annual pay, from the date of their acceptance of such orders.

All [medical officers] surgeons of the navy ordered to any of the ships or vessels of the United States, commissioned for sea service, shall have an increase of one-third of the foregoing amount of their respective annual pay, from the date of their acceptance of such orders.

All surgeons of the navy, ordered as fleet surgeons, shall have an increase of one-half their respective annual pay, from the date of their acceptance of such orders; and when appointed to perform the duties of surgeon general, his pay shall be increased three-fourths.

When attached to vessels for sea service, or at navy yards, fourteen hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, nine hundred dollars.

CHAPLAINS.

When attached to vessels for sea service, or at navy yards, one thousand two hundred dollars.

[When attached to navy yards, eight hundred dollars.]

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, [six] eight hundred [and fifty] dollars.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

When attached to vessels for sea service, [or when at sea,] or in a yard, one thousand two hundred dollars.

SECRETARIES.

To commanders of squadrons, when commanding in chief, one thousand dollars.

To commanders of squadrons, when not commanding in chief, nine hundred dollars.

SAILINGMASTERS.

Of a ship of the line, [when attached to vessels,] for sea service, one thousand one hundred dollars.

[Of all other sailingmasters, attached to vessels for sea service, or at navy yards,] when on other duty, one thousand dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

SECOND MASTERS.

When attached to vessels for sea service, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

When on other duty, five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, four hundred dollars.

PASSED MIDSHIPMEN.

When attached to vessels for sea service, six hundred dollars.

When on other duty, five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, four hundred dollars.

WARRANTED MASTERS' MATES.

When attached to vessels for sea service, or at navy yards, four hundred and fifty dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred dollars.

MIDSHIPMEN.

When attached to vessels for sea service, four hundred dollars.

When [at shore stations, and] on other duty, three hundred and fifty dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred dollars.

CLERKS.

Of a yard, nine hundred dollars.

First clerk to a commandant, of a navy yard, nine hundred dollars.

Second clerk to a commandant, of a navy yard, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To commanders of squadrons, captains of fleets, and commanders of vessels, five hundred dollars.

BOATSWAINS, GUNNERS, SAILMAKERS, CARPENTERS.

Of a ship of the line, for sea service, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Of a frigate, for sea service, six hundred dollars.

[Of a sloop, brig, or schooner, or while acting on shore,] when on other duty, five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred and sixty dollars.

Officers temporarily performing duties belonging to those of a higher grade, shall receive the compensation allowed to such higher grade, while actually so employed.

No officer shall be put on furlough but at his own request, and all officers so furloughed shall receive two-thirds only of the pay to which they would have been entitled if on leave of absence.

If any assistant surgeon shall have been absent from the United States, on duty, at the time others of his date were examined, he shall, if not rejected at a subsequent examination, be entitled to the same rank with them, and if from any cause his relative rank cannot be assigned to him, he will retain his original position on the register.

One ration per day, only, shall be allowed to all officers when attached to vessels for sea service.

The compensation hereinbefore specified shall be in full for pay and subsistence, and for all allowances [whatever, including cabin allowance, to commanders of vessels, and for all allowances to officers attached to yards, or employed on any other shore duty, except for travel under orders, for which sixteen cents per mile shall be allowed, detention, or employment on special service, chamber money or house rent on shore, stations, where quarters or public accommodations be not provided,] in lieu of cabin furniture to commanders of vessels and squadrons, and for all allowances to officers attached to navy yards, or employed on any shore duty, except for detention and employment on

special service, for house rent or chamber money, where quarters or public accommodations be not provided, and for travel under orders, for which sixteen cents per mile shall be allowed. And all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to deduct from the pay hereafter to become due of the commission and warrant officers of the navy of the United States, three per centum of the amount thereof, and to pay the same to the Secretary of the Navy and the Navy Commissioners for the time being, who are hereby appointed a Board of Commissioners, by the name and style of "Commissioners of the Navy Widows' and Orphans' Fund;" which, together with any other moneys to which the fund may become legally entitled, shall constitute a fund for the relief of the widows, children, and [relatives] widowed mothers and unmarried sisters of the said commission and warrant officers of the navy of the United States, to be invested by said board, and the proceeds of it divided and disbursed in such manner as may be hereafter prescribed by Congress.*

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, [That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of every medical officer of the United States Navy, to provide himself with all such instruments as are necessary in his profession, and that the sum of dollars be, and the same is hereby, annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied, on an estimate to be furnished under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to the object specified in this act.] That, from and after the passage of this act, the distribution of prize money to the officers, seamen, and marines of the navy of the United States shall be in proportion to the pay which said officers, seamen, and marines shall respectively receive.*

DEBATE ON THE NAVY PAY BILL.

MONDAY, Dec. 22.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. BRIGGS in the Chair, on the bill to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy of the United States, and the amendments thereunto proposed by Mr. WATMOUGH, as Chairman of the Select Committee, and by Mr. WISE, a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PEARCE said he had but few words to add to the remarks which he addressed to the Committee on Friday last. He would be brief, and he hoped the example would be followed. He professed no spirit of prophecy; but he deemed it no hazard to predict that if the bill was not passed through the Committee today, or at furthest to-morrow, its fate would be greatly perilled by the delay. Mr. P. then proceeded to give the reasons which induced him to prefer the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) to that of the Select Committee. When he last addressed the committee, it appeared that he misconceived the nature of the duties of a gunner on board of ship. He supposed his station to be at the gun, but he was now informed that this officer had charge of the magazine, and was placed below to deal out the ammunition in time of action. Mr. P. said, however, he had nothing to take back in what he had said. The importance of the office, in his mind, was in no respect depreciated, but rather enhanced. A man who filled that very responsible station should be one of character and respectability, and his pay should be commensurate with his services. Mr. P. next spoke of the importance of the officer denominated the schoolmaster; or, by the amendment of the Select Committee, called the Professor of Mathematics. He contended that these should be as competent as any of the Professors of our Universities, and have a corresponding compensation. There once was a project afoot for the establishment of a Naval School in our country; but for his own part, he had no hope of living so long as to see that object realized. When he reflected on the strong feeling—he might say prejudice—existing against our Military School at West Point, he despaired of ever seeing one established for the Navy. Another difficulty was, that even if the project was a popular one, a delegate in the councils of the nation from Maryland would probably deem Annapolis a proper location for the School

—one from Pennsylvania would think Philadelphia its most eligible site—while he himself would doubtless contend that the place of his own residence was preferable to all others. Under these circumstances, the office of School master on board became doubly important in his estimation. He next spoke of the pay of Surgeons and their Assistants—preferring the more liberal compensation offered by the amendment of the gentleman from Va. (Mr. Wise.) He understood these officers were compelled to furnish their own medicines—which rendered it necessary to expend two years' salary before the commencement of an ordinary voyage. Mr. P. said he did not wish to curtail the pay of any officer in the service, but he could not understand what was meant by the continual reiteration of the importance of commanding officers being enabled to support their dignity, and the dignity of our government, while abroad. He wished to pay them liberally—to pay them all that was necessary. But he did not conceive it proper to take the pay of either French or British officers as a criterion to regulate that of our own. What might be necessary for the support of Admiral Nelson at Naples, he did not think would be required by Commodore Rodgers on the same station. The latter would not, like the former, have to defray the extravagant expenses of the lady of an English nobleman. Again, there were other disparaging circumstances in the service operating against the junior officers of the navy. They had not the same chances of promotion that their seniors have enjoyed, among which was the benefit of the wars in which our country has ever been engaged. Mr. P. said he certainly could have no feeling conflicting with the interests of the Captains. To Commodore Rodgers he felt under peculiar obligations, as having done more for his State than any other officer in the Navy. Captains Hull and Chauncey he looked upon as next door neighbors of himself and his constituents. Captain Morris he considered as the joint property of Rhode Island and Connecticut. But some of the senior officers of the Navy have already enjoyed an opportunity that probably will never fall to the lot of the juniors—that of making fortunes by the transportation of specie. The gentleman from New York, (Mr. Mann,) had advocated the reduction of the salaries of the officers of the army. This Mr. P. believed to be totally impracticable. He adverted to the advance which had been made in the pay of the other officers of the government, particularly the Heads of Departments, all of which had been advanced at least one-third; while that of our naval officers has ever remained stationary. Attempts had often been made to reduce the pay of members of Congress; but gentlemen all knew how futile all such attempts were. Masters Commandant in our navy must remain fifty years in the service before their daily pay becomes equal to the boys—the pages and messengers of the House. These boys, he said, faithfully earned their money, perhaps more faithfully than many members did. But where was our liberality to old and faithful servants in the public employment? It certainly was not evinced in the pay of Masters Commandant. It was true, we sometimes paid them with compliments—with votes—and mayhap with a sword. Mr. P. proceeded to compare the pay of the officers of the army and navy—contending that the latter should be raised, rather than the former reduced. He concluded by repeating his preference for the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) as the most equitable and satisfactory in all its details.

MONDAY, Dec. 29.

The orders of the day being announced, the bill to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the Navy and Army was taken up and the amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole were considered. The first amendment, relating to Senior Captain, was the first considered and adopted as follows:

SENIOR CAPTAIN.

At all times when in service, four thousand five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three thousand five hundred dollars.

ALL OTHER CAPTAINS.

When commanding squadrons, or coast stations, and when acting as navy commissioners, four thousand five hundred dollars.

When commanding navy yards, four thousand dollars.

When on other duty, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three thousand dollars.

COMMANDERS, OR MASTERS COMMANDANT.

On sea service, two thousand five hundred dollars.

On other duty, two thousand dollars.

Waiting orders, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

LIEUTENANTS.

Commanding, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

On other duty, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Waiting orders, one thousand two hundred dollars.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Waiting orders, six hundred and fifty dollars.

At sea, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

After passing and found qualified for promotion to surgeon, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

At sea one thousand two hundred dollars.

When stationed at navy yards, hospitals, rendezvous, and receiving ships, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

After being passed and stationed as above, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

SURGEONS.

For the first five years after the date of his commission, one thousand dollars.

For the second five years, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the third five years, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For the fourth five years, one thousand six hundred dollars.

After he shall have been commissioned as a surgeon twenty years, and upwards, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

All surgeons of the navy under orders for duty, at navy yards, receiving vessels, rendezvous, or naval hospitals, shall have an increase of one-fourth of the foregoing amount of their respective annual pay, from the date of their acceptance of such orders.

All surgeons of the navy ordered to any of the ships or vessels of the United States, commissioned for sea service, shall have an increase of one third of the foregoing amount of their respective annual pay, from the date of their acceptance of such orders.

All surgeons of the navy, ordered as fleet surgeons, shall have an increase of one-half of their respective annual pay, from the date of their acceptance of such orders; and when appointed to perform the duties of surgeon general, his pay shall be increased three-fourths.

When attached to vessels for sea service, or at navy yards, fourteen hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, nine hundred dollars.

CHAPLAINS.

When attached to vessels for sea service, or at navy yards, one thousand two hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, eight hundred dollars.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

When attached to vessels for sea service, or in a yard one thousand two hundred dollars.

SECRETARIES.

To commanders of squadrons, when commanding in chief, one thousand dollars.

To commanders of squadrons, when not commanding in chief, nine hundred dollars.

SAILING MASTERS.

Of a ship of the line for sea service, one thousand one hundred dollars.

When on other duty one thousand dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

SECOND MASTERS.

When attached to vessels for sea service, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

When on other duty, five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, four hundred dollars.

PASSED MIDSHIPMEN.

When attached to vessels for sea service, six hundred dollars.

When on other duty five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, four hundred dollars.

WARRANTED MASTERS' MATES.

When attached to vessels for sea service, or at navy yards, four hundred and fifty dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred dollars.

MIDSHIPMEN.

When attached to vessels for sea service, four hundred dollars.

When on other duty, three hundred and fifty dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred dollars.

CLERKS.

Of a yard, nine hundred dollars.

First clerk to a commandant of a navy yard, nine hundred dollars.

Second clerk to a commandant of a navy yard, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To commanders of squadrons, captains of fleets, and commanders of vessels, five hundred dollars.

The first amendment, fixing the pay of senior Captains "at all times when in service, at 4,500 dollars, and when on leave of absence, or waiting orders, at 3,500 dollars," was concurred in.

The next amendment, which fixes the pay of all other Captains, when commanding squadrons, or coast stations, and when acting as Navy Commissioners, at \$4,500; when commanding Navy Yards, \$4,000; on other duty, \$3,750; on leave of absence or waiting orders, \$3,000 being under consideration.

Mr. PARKER moved to strike out the words "coast stations, and when acting as Navy Commissioners."

Mr. WATMOUGH expressed a fervent hope that the amendment would not be adopted. The whole bill, with its numerous amendments, had been most elaborately discussed in Committee of the Whole, and he believed the sense of the House had been fully elicited. He did, therefore, particularly desire that the time of the House should not be wasted by further useless argumentation on points which might already be considered as definitely settled.

After a few words from Mr. PARKER, in exculpation of the motives which induced the offer of the amendment, and from Mr. PINCKNEY, in opposition to it, the motion was rejected, and the amendment, as reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole, was concurred in.

The next amendment, which fixes the pay of Masters Commandant, and Commanders, when on sea service, at \$2,500; on other duty, at \$2,000; and while waiting orders, at \$1,800; being under consideration.

Mr. FILLMORE moved to amend it by inserting after the words "waiting orders" the words "or on leave of absence;" which was agreed to.

Mr. WATMOUGH said, he hoped the amendment agreed to in Committee of the Whole would not be concurred in by the House, and on the question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

The amendment relating to Lieutenants was next concurred in, as follows:

"Commanding, one thousand eight hundred dollars; on other duty, one thousand five hundred dollars;—waiting orders, one thousand two hundred dollars."

The next two amendments concerning Assistant Surgeons, and Surgeons, were concurred in, after a debate on the motion to add "Pursers" to the provisions made for the Surgeons.

The amendment reads:

"Pursers—when attached to vessels for sea service, or at Navy Yards, \$1,400. When on leave of absence or waiting orders, \$900."

Mr. WISE asked for some information on the subject of the amendment.

Mr. WATMOUGH then explained the reason which had induced the committee to change the present regulations concerning Pursers. He stated that it had been deemed expedient to abolish the commissions of the Pursers on tea and sugar sold out to the sailors, and the additional salary to the Pursers was given to compensate him for his loss by this abolition of the commissions.

Mr. WISE stated that the fixed pay of Pursers at present was very small, and that he had 50 per cent. on tea, sugar, tobacco, &c., which amounted to some thousands, and a commission of 25 per cent. on a se-

condary class of articles. The Captains, also, in consequence of their insufficient pay, are frequently obliged to borrow money of the Pursers. He adverted to practices of Pursers, by which the sailors were heavily taxed. Articles had been purchased at Gibraltar, and, after the vessel had gone to sea, the sailors are compelled to receive these articles at double their cost, and as specie. He estimated the annual profit of a Purser on board a seventy-four at \$14,000. He said he hoped the amendment would not be concurred in, although the Purser now received four times as much as a Captain, because he thought the regulation of their pay should be made the subject of a separate act.

Mr. PEARCE made a few remarks on the uncertainty of the passage of the bill referred to, and opposed the amendment.

Mr. PARKER hoped the House would reject the amendment, and remarked that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had, last session, introduced a bill under which he now admitted that the Pursers had been drawing four dollars a month from the poor seamen.—He wished that there should be no increase of the pay of the Pursers.

Mr. WAYNE thought that the clause should be stricken out, and regretted that he must separate from the Chairman on this question.

Mr. WATMOUGH said, that it was the object of the provision to strike at these evils if they existed. He did not desire to increase, but he did desire to bring down the pay of the Pursers, and he had desired to make the bill specific on this point.

Mr. WAYNE said he should probably vote to reduce the pay of the Pursers at a proper time, for he desired that it should be regulated.

The House then refused to concur in the amendment.

The following amendments were next considered and agreed to:

Chaplains.—When attached to vessels for sea service, or at Navy Yards, one thousand two hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, eight hundred dollars.

Professor of Mathematics.—When attached to vessels for sea service, or in a yard, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Secretaries.—To commanders of squadrons, when commanding in chief, one thousand dollars.

To commanders of squadrons, when not commanding in chief, nine hundred dollars.

Sailingmasters.—Of a ship of the line for sea service, one thousand one hundred dollars.

When on other duty, one thousand dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Second Masters.—When attached to vessels for sea service, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

When on other duty, five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, four hundred dollars.

Passed Midshipmen.—When attached to vessels for sea service, six hundred dollars.

When on other duty, five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, four hundred dollars.

Warranted Master's Mates.—When attached to vessels for sea service, or at navy yards, four hundred and fifty dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred dollars.

Midshipmen.—When attached to vessels for sea service, four hundred dollars.

When on other duty, three hundred and fifty dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred dollars.

Clerks.—Of a yard, nine hundred dollars.

First clerk to a commandant of a navy yard, nine hundred dollars.

Second clerk to a commandant of a navy yard, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To commanders of squadrons, captains of fleets, and commanders of vessels, five hundred dollars.

Boatswains, Gunners, Sailmakers, Carpenters.—Of a ship of the line, for sea service, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Of a frigate, for sea service, six hundred dollars.

When on other duty, five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred and sixty dollars.

Officers temporarily performing duties belonging to those of a higher grade, shall receive the compensation allowed to such higher grade, while actually so employed.

No officer shall be put on furlough but at his own request, and all officers so furloughed shall receive two-thirds only of the pay to which they would have been entitled if on leave of absence.

If any assistant surgeon shall have been absent from the United States, on duty, at the time others of his date were examined, he shall, if not rejected at a subsequent examination, be entitled to the same rank with them, and if from any cause his relative rank cannot be assigned to him, he will retain his original position on the register.

One ration per day, only, shall be allowed to all officers when attached to vessels for sea service.

The compensation hereinbefore specified shall be in full for pay and subsistence, and for all allowances, in lieu of cabin furniture to commanders of vessels and squadrons, and for all allowances to officers attached to navy yards, or employed on any shore duty, except for detention and employment on special service, for house rent or chamber money where quarters or public accommodations be not provided, and for travel under orders, for which sixteen cents per mile shall be allowed. And all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

On the question of concurring with the last of the foregoing amendments, a debate ensued on a motion of Mr. REED, to amend it by striking out the word "sixteen," and inserting the word "ten."

Mr. WARD moved to insert the word "twelve," and it was accepted as a modification.

Mr. FILLMORE moved to strike out the allowance "for detention and employment on special service." He stated that, if the officer was not paid enough for his whole time, the pay should be increased.

Mr. WATMOUGH explained, that an officer was frequently transferred from one place to another at an additional charge to himself, and it was to compensate him for that, that the provision was introduced.

Mr. McKINLEY was opposed to leaving a discretion in the hands of any Department on a subject which might lead to favoritism.

Mr. REED referred to the usages of the Department. These Captains were sometimes taken from their stations and placed on other duties, at great additional expense, and it had been usual for the Department to give extra allowance of from \$1 to \$3 a day. He was desirous to cut off all extra allowances.

Mr. VANDERPOEL said, it was well known that he was friendly to the increase of the pay of naval officers, and it was in that spirit of friendship, that he should vote for the motion of his colleague to strike out the clause under consideration. He was against all extra allowances for special duties. He had regarded it as one of the greatest merits of the bill under discussion, that it was simple and perspicuous, that it called things by right names, and paid the officers specific sums per annum, and no more. He was opposed to *et ceteras*, *contingencies*, and extra allowances. The principle was wrong, and was, as he could have hoped, inconsistent with the spirit in which this bill was conceived, viz. a desire to make such provision for the naval officers, as that the people should always know and understand exactly what their servants received. If we paid them liberally per year, which he was certainly willing to do, if we paid them liberally when waiting orders, they ought not to consider it a hardship to be put perhaps one in the course of their lives on courts martial, or to be detailed for some other special duty, without receiving for it extra remuneration. He must confess that the amounts included in the bill should exclude all extra claims for what are denominated "special duties." He was willing to allow them ten cents per mile for travelling fees, when they went to and returned from the point where "such special service" was to be executed, but he was opposed to any per diem allowance, at the same time that their annual salary was going on.

Mr. MANN alluded to the scale of allowances made in the army, when officers were sent on journeys to inspect provisions, &c. He thought the allowance ought to be fixed on the same scale, and should vote against the motion.

Mr. WAYNE was in favor of retaining this part of

the amendment, as he wished to make the extra allowance adequate to the service to be performed. If the officer were sent on his own expense on a service which required expenditure, he would be induced to shorten the period of employment, although the public service might thereby be injured.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, suggested that the better way would be to amend the clause, by inserting the words, "when absent on Court Martials," instead of striking out, as proposed.

Mr. BROWN said it was not his purpose to interfere in any manner with details of the bill under consideration. And he should leave the arrangement of its provisions to those better qualified than himself for the examination of such questions. His honorable colleague (Mr. FILLMORE,) who had submitted the amendment, and his honorable colleague (Mr. VANDERFOEL,) who so earnestly advocated its adoption, were at a loss to know what the nature of the special services were for which provision was made in the bill. There was a single instance in his memory, (a trifling one, it is true,) which might possibly have some influence on the judgment of the House; and he therefore begged to state it. He happened to reside in the vicinity of one of the largest iron foundries in the country, where cannon had sometimes been manufactured for the use of the Government; and he had known officers of the Navy (and amongst others a midshipman,) detailed for the proof and inspection of those guns, preparatory to their delivery by the manufacturer. Now the present pay of Midshipmen, including rations, amounted to the sum of 319 dollars and 25 cents yearly; and no one could reside for a few weeks in the vicinity of West Point (the place to which he alluded,) at a less expense than one or two dollars per day. This is but one instance (amongst the many thousands of far greater consequence,) of extra duty performed by officers in the naval service, where an extra allowance must be made to enable them to meet their unavoidable expenses. They might be detailed upon Courts Martial, upon duties of inspection, and upon a thousand nameless and necessary services, both at home and abroad, which could not be executed without additional compensation. The House would see how impossible it was to define what those special services were; and that no legislation can possibly settle the amount of compensation. The discretion must, therefore, be lodged with the Navy Department, or not exercised at all—and the compensation, consequently withheld altogether.

Mr. FILLMORE contended that the bill provided different grades of compensation for those who were on a foreign station, who commanded at a navy yard, or who were waiting orders. The bill provided for the active services of the officers, among which services were included the sitting on Courts Martial, or any other incidental duty. If the pay was not sufficient, let it be increased, directly, but not in the manner proposed.

Mr. VANDERFOEL said, he had listened with great attention to the honorable gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. WAYNE,) and to his friend and colleague, (Mr. BROWN,) and he was constrained to say, that he had heard nothing to convince him that the first view he had taken of this matter was erroneous; and he would here take occasion to say, that if gentlemen had succeeded in convincing him that he had been in error, he would not have been so convinced "against his will," for, certainly, if he had any sympathies to indulge, they were in favor of the officers of the navy; if he had any wish to gratify, it was that they should be fairly paid for their services; but he had yet heard no satisfactory reason why, after providing for them a liberal compensation in the shape of specific sums, to be paid annually to each, they should be allowed any thing for any extraordinary or special duties, that might, by possibility, be required of them.

It was an old adage, that "straws show which way the wind blows," and something had occurred, in the course of this debate, that made him suspect, that some gentlemen were now in favor of retaining this provision for extra allowance, from no friendly disposition towards the bill. He confessed that the support which one of his honorable colleagues, (Mr. MANN,) who had so early opened his battery upon the bill, looked a little ominous. It was, he believed, fair play, according to the ethics of legislative halls, to charge a bill, in its first stages, with as much odious and unpalatable matter as possible, with a view to secure its final rejection. He did not know but his colleague had be-

come a convert to the bill; but he must in candor confess, that he was a little jealous as to the motive that had induced him to support this proposition for extra allowance for special duties.

He did not think that the case which another of his honorable colleagues (Mr. BROWN) had put, was at all a fortunate one for the purpose for which it was adduced. He told us, that midshipmen were frequently required to leave the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and attend for a few days at the cannon foundry at West Point, and that they could not live there for less than two dollars per day. He would ask, whether they would not be obliged to pay for their own living when at the Navy Yard? Most surely. How, then, would the account of profit and loss stand, when sent on such an expedition? They would receive, for the mileage, six dollars for going up, and the same sum for returning—when the actual fare and expense of going up and returning would not exceed two dollars! Here, then, was a gain of ten dollars; and the idea that it would cost one of these young gentlemen two dollars per day for living in the neighborhood of West Point, struck him as being somewhat strange. What! the price of living in the rich and fruitful county of Orange, so exorbitantly high! He was well aware that there was a small portion of that wealthy and respectable district, which his friend so ably represented, so sterile, that if Nebuchadnezzar had been turned out there, he would have starved to death. (He meant the Highlands.)—But they included a very small part of the gentleman's district. This was, perhaps, dwelling too long upon the case which the gentleman had put. He would only further observe, that he expected that the officers of the Navy should take a little of the "bitter" with "the sweet," and that he would not, by authorizing these extra claims for special duties, expose them to the temptation of preferring claims that would induce uncharitable men to say, that what "they lose in dancing," they "make up by turning around." Pay them so much per year, and then the people will know exactly what they are paid.

Mr. MANN, of New York, said, that his colleague was mistaken in supposing that by supporting the bill in this particular, he wished to render it odious. That he was undisputedly opposed to the bill, he readily admitted. He thought it quite possible, however, that it might become a law. With this belief, it was perhaps best, in order that the millions of public property which might in this way be confided to the officers, should be properly taken care of, that some additional compensation should be given as an incentive to a correct discharge of that duty.

Mr. HARPER, of Pennsylvania, was in favor of having the law as definite as possible, and nothing left to the discretion of the Department. It was sometimes the practice, in order to get rid of an officer, or compel him to resign, to assign him extra duties, and send him on an expensive agency, &c. He thought the House should guard the officers from this course of proceeding by the Department or the Government.

Various propositions of amendment were suggested, but before any question was taken,

Mr. BOON said, the House was thin, and there was no likelihood that the bill would be disposed of at the present sitting. He therefore moved an adjournment, but withdrew the motion at the request of

Mr. HUBBARD, who asked the consent of the House to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the ladies be admitted to the privileged seats of the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday next.

Objection being made, Mr. HUBBARD moved to suspend the rule, which was agreed to. Yeas 109, nays, 18.

The resolution was then submitted and agreed to. The House then adjourned.

No. 567.

DECEMBER 16, 1834

Read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill:

A BILL

For the better organization of the corps of Topographical Engineers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to the corps of Topographical Engineers, by permanent transfers and appointments from the army, twelve first, and twelve second lieutenants.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment the same may be expedient, to make such promotions in said corps, until the organization of the same shall be that of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, ten captains, ten first lieutenants, and ten second lieutenants.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the army shall be proportionally reduced in its lowest grade of commissioned officers, by said transfers and appointments: *Provided*, however, That the said reduction shall be by other transfers apportioned equally between the different regiments and corps, except the corps of engineers, which shall suffer no reduction thereby.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay and emoluments of officers added to this corps, as well as such as now belong to the same, shall be the same as the pay and emoluments of officers of similar grades of the regiment of dragoons, and that officers of said corps shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt.

No. 568.

DECEMBER 16, 1834.

Read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House, to which is committed the bill (H. R. No. 567) for the better organization of the corps of topographical engineers.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill:

A BILL

Providing for the gradual increase of the corps of engineers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to add to the corps of engineers, whenever he may deem it expedient to increase the same, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, six first and six second lieutenants, to be taken from the line of the army: *Provided*, That not more than three lieutenants shall be added annually, over and above the number necessary to fill vacancies which may occur in said corps, until the whole corps shall take the form and organization above prescribed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act passed the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act making further provision for the corps of engineers," as provides that one paymaster shall be taken from the subalterns of the corps of engineers, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that the paymaster, so authorized and provided, be attached to the pay department, and be in every respect placed on the footing of other paymasters of the army.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers authorized to be appointed by this act be subject to the rules and articles of war as they are now, or may be hereafter established.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all letters and packets to and from the Chief Engineer, which may relate to his official duties, shall be free from postage.

No. 569.

DECEMBER 16, 1834.

Read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House, to which is committed the bill (H. R. No. 567) for the better organization of the topographical engineers.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill:

A BILL

To authorize the appointment of additional paymasters. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States

be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to appoint three additional paymasters, to be attached to the Pay Department of the army: *Provided*, That the appointments be submitted to the Senate for their confirmation, in the same manner as other officers of the army.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers appointed in virtue of this act, shall perform the same duties and receive the same pay and allowances as the present paymasters of the army; and shall, in like manner, be subject to the rules and articles of war; and, previous to entering upon the duties of their office, shall give such bonds to the United States as the Secretary of War may direct, for the faithful performance of their duties.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever suitable non-commissioned officers or privates cannot be procured from the line of the army to serve as paymasters' clerks, paymasters be, and hereby are, authorized and empowered to employ citizens to perform that duty, at salaries not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum each.

No. 573.

DECEMBER 16.

Read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. C. P. WHITE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following bill:

A BILL

Authorizing the enlistment of boys in the naval service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful to enlist boys for the navy, being the sons of citizens of the United States, with the consent of their parents or guardians, expressed in writing, and acknowledged before a justice of the peace, who shall certify to the same not being under thirteen nor over eighteen years of age, to serve until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and so much of an act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to amend the act authorizing the employment of an additional naval force,'" approved the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and is hereby, repealed.

General Desaix, one of the most distinguished of the officers of Napoleon, has just died at Thonon, near Geneva. He quitted the service of France at the time of the Restoration, and has since constantly refused to acknowledge that or the present Government.

The following extract is from the log of Captain Elley, of the brig Hind, from Cloudy Bay:—"From Cape Farewell there is a sand-pit, bearing about due east to the distance of two leagues, and cannot be seen until within about a mile from it. It is, without exception, the most dangerous place in Cook's Strait, and if not aware of its position, destruction is inevitable. From Cape Farewell, however, as long as your vessel can carry canvass, east and by north will keep you clear."

—*New South Wales Paper.*

The following resolution, introduced by Gen. HAMILTON, has been unanimously adopted by the Legislature of South Carolina, and does a gratifying justice to a gallant son of that State:

Resolved, That the Governor be authorized to purchase, and cause to be presented to Capt Wm. B. Shubrick, of the United States Navy, and a native of South Carolina, a sword, with suitable emblematical devices and inscriptions, in the name and in behalf of this State, in testimony of the high sense of this legislature of his distinguished gallantry and good conduct in the memorable engagement of the United States frigate Constitution, with his Britannic Majesty's two ships, the Cyane and Levant, which resulted in their capture, on the 20th of February, 1815; and for the admirable coolness displayed by him, as first Lieutenant of the Constitution, during the subsequent chase of that ship by the whole British squadron, off the island of St. Jago, as well as for his devoted and valiant services during the whole war, which were so well calculated to reflect lustre upon his native State."

Foreign Miscellany.

From the United Service Gazette.
MILITARY FORCE OF FRANCE,
ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1834.

The following is an official return of the French Army, made by Marshal Gerard, Minister of War, on the 1st of October:

FRENCH ARMY.

General Officers—12 Marshals of France, 400 Generals, 146 Lieutenant Generals, 250 Major Generals (Marechaux de Camp.)

Staff Officers (Etat Major)—38 Colonels, 45 Lieutenant-Colonels, 120 Majors, 340 Captains.

Artillery—15 Lieutenant-Generals, 22 Major-Generals, 50 Colonels, 62 Lieutenant-Colonels, 155 Majors, 330 Captains (1st class,) 265 Captains (2d class,) 175 Lieutenants (1st class,) 265 ditto, (2d class.)

Train d'Artillerie (Artillery Train)—12 Majors, (Chefs d'Escadron,) 36 Captains, 52 Lieutenants, 58 Sub-Lieutenants.

Engineers—8 Lieutenant-Generals, 12 Major-Generals, 31 Lieutenant-Colonels, 86 Majors, (Chefs de Bataillon,) 270 Captains, 30 Brevet Captains, 88 Lieutenants, 95 Sous-Lieutenants.

Train des Equipages (Wagon Train)—1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 10 Majors (Chefs d'Escadron)—26 First Captains, 20 Second ditto, 28 First Lieutenants, 20 Second ditto, 50 Sub-Lieutenants.

Cavalry,	Reserve.	Heavy.	Light.
(Colonels,	15	22	25
Lieutenant-Colonels,	20	28	30
Majors, (Chef d'Escadron,)	45	65	75
Captains,	215	300	340
	295	415	470

Infantry—92 Colonels, 100 Lieutenant-Colonels, 502 Majors (Chefs de Bataillon,) 2,998 Captains.*

Departmental Gendarmery—16 Colonels, 20 Lieutenant-Colonels, 48 Majors, 130 Captains, 325 Lieutenants, 215 Sub-Lieutenants.

Military Departments.—Intendants Militaires (Commissariat)—30 Chief Intendants, 42 Sous ditto (1st class,) 55 Sous ditto (2d class,) 110 Sous-Intendants (3d class,) 35 Adjoints a l'Intendance.

Medical Department.—1 Inspecting Physician, 12 Chief Physicians, 46 Ordinary ditto, (Brevet,) 15 Ordinary ditto (Commissioned,) 10 Aid ditto (b,) 5 Aid ditto (Commissioned,) 1 Inspecting Surgeon, 20 Chief Surgeons (b,) 195 ditto (b,) 58 Surgeons (c,) 275 Assistant-Surgeons-Major (b,) 215 Aides-Surgeons-Major (c,) 205 Sous-Aides-Major (b,) 145 Sous-Aides-Major (c,) 255 Inspectors of Hospitals, 255 Apothecaries.

REGIMENTS—ARTILLERY.

- 11 Regiments of 16 battalions each.
- 1 Battalion of Pontonniers of 12 companies.
- 12 Companies Ouvriers d'Artillerie (Artificers.)
- 13 Companies Canoniers Sedentaires.
- 6 Squadrons of 6 troops each, Artillery Train.

DITTO—ENGINEERS.

- 3 Regiments.
- 19 Troops Train des Equipages (Wagon Train.)
- 4 Companies of Fusiliers.
- 4 Companies of Pioneers (Compagnies des Discipline.)

DITTO—CAVALRY.

- 2 Regiments of Carabiniers } Cavalerie d'Elite,
- 14 Ditto Cuirassiers } (Heavy.)
- 12 Ditto Dragons } (Light.)
- 6 Ditto Hussars } Ditto Legere
- 6 Ditto Lancers } (Light.)
- 14 Ditto Chasseurs a Cheval }

REGIMENTS—INFANTRY.

- 67 Regiments of the Line, 4 battalions each—Infanterie de Ligne.
- 21 Ditto of Light Infantry, 3 ditto—Infanterie Legere
- 88
- 1 Foreign Legion, of 3 battalions, stationed at Algiers.
- 1 Regiment of Corsican Chasseurs and;
- 3 Veteran Companies.

* A return of the subaltern officers under the rank of Captain is not made, as the number per troop or company is regulated by a military ordinance of Napoleon, according to the effective strength of the regiment and the duty required.

NOTE—The 11 regimens of Artillery have 2,420 men each, giving 26,620 men; which, with the Pontonniers, Artillery Train, &c., amount to 34,150 men.

The corps of Engineers, consisting of 3 regiments of 1,500 men each; the 3 troops of the Wagon train attached to it, of 125 men each; and a company of Artificers, of 158 men, make altogether a force of 8,033 men.

The 54 Cavalry regiments average from 1,000 to 1,050 men each; which, with the Cavalry Schools, &c. form an effective cavalry force of 54,500 men.

The 67 regiments of the Line consist of 218,290 men, allowing 3,258 men for each regiment of 4 battalions.

The 21 regiments of Light Infantry make 50,500 men, allowing nearly 2,405 men to each regiment of 3 battalions.

Besides the above, there are upwards of two millions of National Guards, fitted out at their own expense.

In the French service the men are raised by conscription. Each department, arrondissement, and commune, makes a return annually to the Prefect or Mayor, of the number of young men of the age of one-and-twenty for the conscription. Should a levee be required, a ballot takes place at the Prefecture or Hotel de Ville, for the respective number furnished by each department, &c., when rich and poor are obliged to draw: should their number be above the one required they are exempt. The term of service is five years, at the expiration of that time they may retire from the army, or continue by renewing their engagement. No commission is purchased in the French Army: every man must rise from the ranks, or enter from the Polytechnique or some other military establishment, after having passed a strict examination.

MILITARY FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN,

ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1834.

Commander of the forces, Lord HILL.
General Officers—6 Field-M Marshals, 90 Generals, 195 Lieutenant-Generals, 216 Major Generals.

Regimental Officers—Colonels, 295; Lieut.-Colonels, 588; Majors, 810; Captains, 1,515; Lieutenants, (1st and 2d,) 2,198; Ensigns and Cornets, 1,618. Total officers on full pay, 7,531.

REGIMENTS—CAVALRY.

- 1st and 2d Life Guards, } Horse Grenadiers, Cuiras-
- 1 Regiment of Royal } siers forming the Cavalry of
- Horse Guards. } the Household Brigade.
- 7 Regiments of Dragoon Guards.
- 3 Ditto Heavy Dragoons—1st, 2d and 6th (Car-
- abineers.)
- 5 Ditto Light Dragoons—3d, 4th, 11th, 13th,
- and 14th.
- 4 Ditto Hussars—7th, 8th, 10th and 15th.
- 4 Ditto Lancers—9th, 12th, 16th and 17th.
- 1 Ditto Royal Artillery.
- 1 Ditto Royal Wagon Train.

DITTO—INFANTRY.

- 3 Regiments of Foot } 1st Grenadiers, 3 battalions.
- Guards. } 2d Coldstream, 2 ditto.
- 3d Scots Fusileers, 2 ditto.
- Household Brigade.
- 99 Regiments of the Line.
- 1 Rifle Brigade, 2 battalions,
- 1 Regiment of Royal Artillery, 9 battalions.
- 2 West India Regiments.
- 1 Ceylon Rifle ditto.
- 1 Royal Malta Fencible ditto.
- 1 Corps of Royal Engineers.
- Royal African Colonial Corps.
- Royal Staff Corps.
- 3 Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies.
- Civil Military Departments—Ordnance, Commissariat, Medical, Quarter-Master-General's.
- The effective force of the Army is 89,690 men.
- Ordnance effective 12,237 do.
- Non-effective 113,149 do.
- Besides the above, there are 130 regiments of Militia, the staff of which only is kept up in time of peace.

FIELD-MARSHALS.

His Grace Arthur Duke of Wellington, K. G. G. C. B. and G. C. H.
 His Royal Highness Ernest Duke of Cumberland, K. G. K. S. P. G. C. B. and G. C. H.
 His Royal Highness Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge, K. G. G. and G. C. H.
 His Royal Highness William Frederick Duke of Gloucester, K. G. G. C. B. and G. C. H.
 His Majesty Leopold I., King of the Belgians, K. G. G. C. B. and G. C. H.
 Right Honorable Sir Samuel Hulse, G. C. H.
 The men of the Army are recruited, when they enter for seven years, fourteen, or for life, for which they receive a trifling bounty; but there is no compulsory law in England obliging a man to serve, excepting in time of war, when a certain number of young men are drafted from the Militia into the Line.

TURKISH ARMY.—The *Vienna Gazette* of the 14th Oct. contains the following:—"At the commencement of hostilities with Egypt, the Turkish army amounted to 300,000 men, divided into regular troops; that is regiments, organized and disciplined in the European manner; and irregular troops constituted upon the ancient plan. At present the regulars amount to 50,000 men, composed as follows:—Four regiments of guards, 10,000 men; 20 regiments of the line, 24,000 men; provincial battalions, 12,000 men; making in all 46,000 infantry. The cavalry consists of three regiments of guards, 1,500 men; two of the line, 1,000 men; in all 2,500 men. The artillery of the guard, 300 men, and of the line 1,200 men, in all 1,500 men. The irregular army amounts to nearly 170,000 men, equipped and clothed as before the reform was introduced into Turkey. It is thus distributed:—Infantry and artillery, 120,000 men, cavalry, 50,000. These irregulars, united with the regular forces, make a total of 220,000 men. The major part of the guards and the regular troops do duty at Constantinople, and at the several fortresses of the empire. The irregulars are stationed on the frontiers, except small parts of them, which garrison some of the interior fortresses.—*Ibid.*

VOTING ON COURTS-MARTIAL.—INDIA.—The *Chenopore Examiner* of March 8th, with reference to the court-martial on Lieutenant T. S. Fast, of the 59th N. I. (last vol. p. 125,) the sentence of which was declared by Lord William Bentinck to have been "vitiated and rendered invalid by an illegal division of the votes of the members upon the finding," gives the following explanations:—"The court was composed of a president and fifteen members. The votes, as nearly as we can recollect, were as follows, but we cannot vouch for their complete accuracy: seven for dismissal, four for suspension, three for degradation, two for acquittal. The court, considering that, in awarding punishment they ought to be guided by the largest number of votes agreeing in opinion, which was seven, decided that sentence of dismissal should be recorded against the prisoner; but it is evident from the abstract given above, that if seven only voted for dismissal, and the court was composed of sixteen members, nine must have voted against dismissal, by voting in favor of some other description of punishment; so that in fact the sentence recorded against the prisoner was not the sentence of the court, but of a minority of the court. Nine members voted for a lesser degree of punishment than dismissal; but their votes, in the estimation of the law-officer, were outweighed by those of the seven unanimous members, in consequence of the votes of the former being split into fractional parts. Seven members having voted for dismissal, four for suspension, three for degradation (i. e. to be placed below one or two officers in his regiment,) and two for no punishment at all, the commander-in-chief remarks that the votes of the seven, being a minority, should have been thrown out of consideration, and the attention of the court exclusively directed to the nine, who, by deliberation and concession to each other, might have agreed to award some medium punishment of less severity than dismissal from service.—*United Service Gazette.*

CAVALRY EQUIPMENT.—Experiments have been made in Maidstone depot as to the practicability of arming both heavy and light dragoons with the lance, and

lancers with the carbine. The adoption of the lance by heavy troops will enable them to fulfil the duties of lancers, and the adoption of the carbine will arm a lancer at all points. Each will then have pistol, carbine, sword and lance. The importance of the lance has long been proverbial. At Waterloo the small lance flags so alarmed the horses of our troops that it was with great difficulty that they could be got to charge, although ultimately successful. The experiments that have been hitherto made, and which Colonel Brotherton has been indefatigable in conducting, have succeeded admirably. They will shortly be repeated before the authorities at the Horse Guards.—*United Service Gazette.*

WASHINGTON;

THURSDAY,.....JANUARY 15, 1835.

AMERICAN SEAMEN.—There is no subject more deserving the attention of our legislators, than the increasing scarcity of native born seamen. Whatever may be the cause, or causes, which have produced this state of things, it is incumbent upon those who are familiar with the subject, to suggest a remedy, and upon those with whom rests the power, to correct the evil. It is a fact, which will be admitted by all well-informed men, that it is impossible, at the present day, to get an entire American crew; it is difficult even to procure one-third. Our merchant vessels take on board no landsmen, and very few apprentices; consequently they, as well as our ships of war, are filled with foreign sailors.

It is well known that the whale and cod fisheries are the best nurseries for seamen; the coasting and bay and river trades, likewise, formerly furnished their quotas; but by the introduction of steam navigation, the two latter have been much lessened within the past few years.

Whether the fisheries do not supply the demands of our increasing foreign commerce—whether our sailors enter into the employment of foreigners—whether fewer young men embrace that profession,—or whatever be the cause, it deserves investigation.

We are glad to perceive so warm a zeal manifested in Congress for the Navy; its value, as a means of offence, and defence, is beyond a question. In the event of war with any European power, it is viewed as our main bulwark, and every consideration of prudence and foresight, points to its being cherished now with studious care.

The present session of Congress is pregnant with good or ill to the Navy. The officers look to it as their anchor of hope and safety; if their condition is ameliorated, their hopes are revived and their safety ensured. But if all this war of words ends in nothing, their expectations will sustain a withering blight, from the shock of which it may not soon recover.

But while the officers are provided for, let not the common sailor be neglected. Without able seamen, what are the best ships and the most competent officers good for? Without well-disciplined rank and file, what is an army worth?

A bill has passed the Senate, and is now before the House, (having been favorably reported upon by the Committee on Naval Affairs) for the enlistment of boys in the Naval service for a term of years. This, if matured into a law, will produce some effect, but to render it more extensive, it should include the merchant marine also.

The U. S. ship John Adams, Captain Conner, was at Toulon on the 13th November, to sail in two days for Mahon.

OBADIAH RICH, Esq., has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Consul of the United States, for the Balearic Islands. Mr. Rich has also been appointed Naval Storekeeper for our squadron in the Mediterranean.

BRITISH CONSULS.—The President of the United States has officially recognized JOHN MC TAVISH, Esq. as British Consul for the port of Baltimore; and JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq. as British Consul for the port of New Orleans.

VALUABLE INVENTION.—MR. ROBERT BEAL, of Washington, has invented a cannon lock, which is considered by those who have examined it, as the most perfect that has yet been contrived. It is a percussion lock, of great power, and although very simple, and not easily put out of order, it is believed to combine the requisites which have been so long sought for, and in endeavoring to obtain which the government has expended so much money.

CHANGES.

Brevet Lieut. Col. W. J. Worth, of the Ordnance, has been assigned to the command of the U. S. Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.

Brevet Captain S. Ringgold, of the 3rd Artillery, to duty at the Watervliet Arsenal.

Captain A. Mordecai, of the Ordnance, to the command of the U. S. Arsenal, Frankford, Pa.

Communications.

REGIMENTAL MUSIC.

There is an irresistible charm in music, that sways the human breast, and elevates the soul above its common sphere. The tender, plaintive sound enlivens the sorrowful, whilst the sprightly strains breathe rapture in every throbbing heart. Good music, the labor of taste and genius, carries with it the sublimest dignity, and the most ennobling thoughts. He that has paid a listening ear to the Messiah of the illustrious Handel, will feel the pleasing and mournful impressions which such compositions are calculated to produce, and awake the softening springs of every tender passion.

The power of music upon the mind, has been displayed in various ways. It has melted the hardest heart—it has exalted the joys—it has expelled ennui—it has subdued the rage of despair—it has removed diseases, and enlivened the sensibilities of our natures, by the finest emotions. Music has imparted to the warrior ambition and courage; and to the saint, happiness and love; and without recurring to the miraculous wonders of its effects described in the heathen world, in building Thebes, and causing mountains to weep, and trees to walk; it has tamed the savage breast, and appeased the fiercer passions of anger and revenge. It has enraptured the heart of Jubal, "he who was the father of all such as handle the harp and organ." It has filled the mouth of the sweet singer of Israel with praises. It caused the walls of Jericho to fall down, and inspired Solomon at the dedication of the Temple.

The power of music has also had its effect in causing distraction, and almost despair. A young female who was present at the performance of a grand overture in the south of France, for the first time, lost her senses, and could never after be prevailed upon to hear the sounds of an instrument. The Kantz des Vaches, a favorite ballad among the inhabitants of Switzerland, created feelings of the kind, among the troops on foreign service. "It was prohibited," says Rousseau, in his Dictionary of Music, "from being played by the band, or even sung, under pain of death." The melting notes of this song, or air, would cause the poor Swiss soldiery to desert the ranks; and as the words spoke of parents, wives, and children, and the tune extremely mournful, it is not surprising that it induced the brave soldier to forget for a moment his obligations and his

allegiance to the service of his country. The exile, when far from his native soil, and listening to the strains of "Erin-go-bragh!" would also sink under deep despair, as his heart panted for the land of his forefathers. Who can describe the feelings of the exiled monarch, when concealed behind the blinds of his window, at St. Helena, viewing with his "lorgnette," the troops of a foreign nation, (the safeguards of his captivity,) parading and marching to the music of the bands; perhaps playing the very airs familiar to his ear, like the "Salut de l'Empire?" Who can conceive of the melancholy of that man, whose boisterous ambition was over on the wing, when chained like another Prometheus to his rock, whistling the tune of "O, Richard, O, mon Roi!" and when hearing those instruments sounding the calls, who can tell but the fallen Emperor, bathed in tears, dreamt of future glory and further achievements. Perhaps the recollections of Lodi, Austerlitz, and Jena, were renewed, at the deep tones of the bugle announcing the parades. Thus circumstances and places have their influence in generating feelings of a different nature, when assisted by the power of music. "Yankee Doodle," or "Hail Columbia," which fills the heart of every American, (when at home,) with joy and pleasure, would, if heard at Canton, or some distant clime, cause tears to fall, upon the remembrance of the happy land of liberty.

There is scarcely any exception to the fact, that there is among all nations, even the most savage and untutored, a strong and tender feeling, and what Sterne would call a sentimental *penchant* for Music; and it is not a little remarkable, so universal is the inclination, that it may be said, with an old artist of the fifteenth century, that "every man is an amateur, if not a musician, even from his cradle." Whether this is so, or not, the science of harmonical sounds must please, when exhibited or displayed by skilful performers, and that soul must be callous indeed, which refuses to lend an ear to the soft drawings of the bow of a Paganini, or the sweet melody from the voice of a Catalani.

Regimental music, (of the modern school,) was first introduced in the fourteenth century, since which time it has undergone many changes and improvement as new instruments were invented. Italy, German France and England, have encouraged this department of musical matters, and have excelled all other nations even the empire of Russia, famous for her brass instruments. They have carried their taste and performances to a greater or less degree of maturity and perfection. Military compositions have teened from the professors' hands, and have acquired a celebrity which must command admiration for generations to come,—particularly from that portion of society, which shall embark in the profession of arms.

It is to be lamented, that whilst other nations are on the *qui vive*, in supporting and encouraging Bands of music in their armies, the United States, which, for improvements in the tactics and general appearance of their troops, have kept up with all other countries, should neglect, or pay but very little regard to, this part of the military establishment. There are no regular bands authorised by law, and the only musicians (if in reality they may be called so) attached to the companies of each regiment, are drummers and fifiers. In Europe, every regiment has its own permanent band, and those composing it are well paid, and respected accordingly. Napoleon, who favored every thing that would give to the army a martial appearance, was very anxious to encourage the formation of good regimental bands, which, according to his opinion, incited the soldier to valor and intrepidity upon the field of battle. Those who have visited the spiral column of the place Vendôme, erected in honor of the battle of Austerlitz, will probably recollect to have seen Bonaparte represented in two or three places on the column, with Du Bois, the flute player, before him, as if the sound of the flute led the conqueror of the army of Italy to certain victory. Travellers, who have inspected the English army, have all praised their martial music; and every experienced field officer well knows that nothing puts so good a finish to a general view or parade, as a good band; and a regiment, however well disciplined, manoeuvred and equipped, would present a scene more like a funeral, if it had not a complete set of musicians at its head, to play. The Italians and Germans are likewise famous for their military music, and the great Head of the Romish Church is said to have particularly encouraged martial orchestras. But, however celebrated the Italians are for their fine taste in giving to the musical

world excellent pieces for operas and the piano, yet they have not carried their regimental bands to that perfection, which is found in those of the French, the English and the Germans. The Spanish bands may be said to be a little above mediocrity, and, if it were consistent with the mode of music to introduce guitars and violincellos, they would probably produce greater harmony, if not as much "a la militaire," as the muster bands of the imperial guards.

It might be asked, of what use can music be on the field of battle, when the roar of the brazen mouth of the cannon, amidst the fire and thunder of the terrific scenes, fills the whole atmosphere? In a general engagement the band but seldom plays; unless at the beginning of the combat. Some favorite airs, like Washington's March, Henri Quatre, and Rule Britannia, would prepare the soldier for action, and stimulate his courage for the fight. But a band of music is the most valuable or useful after the engagement; the sounds of which would drown the shrieks of the dying and the wounded, and prompt the gallant soldier to every duty. Every one present at New Orleans, after the memorable battle, or victory, of the 8th of January, will probably recollect the fine effect produced by the music, as the conquerors passed through the streets, to the French air of "Ah! qu'il est doux de retourner, au sein de sa famille." The ladies, as they waved their handkerchiefs from the windows, shed tears; and indeed the tune was well suited to the occasion. Without music, the sight would have been like a funeral procession, (as it was indeed;) but the band enlivened the troops and the spectators, so that the whole theatre presented a scene of joy and triumph.

In the present age, military music has arrived to a great degree of perfection—and in this respect it is superior to that of the ancients; although it may not have produced similar wonders, as recorded in history.—From Doctor Burney's treatise on music, we extract the following:—"The Egyptian flute was only a cow's horn, with three or four holes in it, and their harp or lyre, had only three strings; the Grecian lyre had only seven strings, and was very small, being held in one hand; the Jewish trumpets, that made the walls of Jericho fall down, were only ram's horns; their flute was the same as the Egyptian; they had no other instrumental music but by percussion, of which the greatest boast made was the psaltery, a small triangular harp or lyre with wire strings and, struck with an iron needle or stick; their sacbut was something like a bagpipe; the timbrel was a tambourine; and the dulcimer was a horizontal harp, with wire strings, and struck with a stick like the psaltery. They had no written music; had scarcely a vowel in their language; and yet (according to Josephus) had two hundred thousand musicians playing at the dedication of the temple of Solomon.—Mozart would have died in such a concert, in the greatest agonies!" GLUCK.

ARMY DETAILS AND STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

"Permit me to call your attention to the manner in which details are made for the Engineer, Ordnance, Commissary's and Quarter Master's Departments. In making details for these departments, you will be consulted, and, in most cases, can dictate." [Letter of Mentor to the Major General Commanding the Army, in the Military and Naval Magazine for November.]

It may be thought that I take an undue liberty in noticing a communication, addressed, not to me or to the public, but to a high public officer; still, in consideration of the medium through which it was addressed, I feel as if I had a right to throw some light on the subject spoken of, inasmuch as I profess to have knowledge relative to details, as they are called, for two of the departments, and it may be that I have information in regard to all of them.

For the Engineer and Ordnance departments, it must be known that details are, in the main, made by order of the Commanding General of the army, (under the sanction of the Secretary of War, or by his instructions,) on the calls of the chiefs of those departments, without any officers being specially named in them, except in, perhaps, a few cases, when for obvious and palpable reasons, officers who possess peculiar qualifications, adapted to particular kinds of service, are named; and the same may apply to other branches of the staff, when officers are wanted for temporary service. In the ordinary case of details, it is presumed the Adjutant

General keeps the Major General informed of the state of the several regiments in reference to officers, so as to govern in giving the orders for them, in conformity to the prescribed rules of service. In cases of special calls for officers by name, the Major General, without a doubt, weighs well the reasons assigned for them, and if he finds that they are of sufficient force to justify the measure, as respects the public service, he gives the orders after receiving the instructions of the Secretary of War. It is admitted in the common affairs of life that all general rules have exceptions, and it may be as readily admitted that prescribed rules of the army, with reference to details, as well as some other matters, must also have exceptions; for the public good should be the principal consideration in all official acts of officers, both of high and low stations.

The assistant Quarter Masters and assistant Commissaries are not made such by detail, but are by selection and appointment. They hold offices, specially created by the supreme legislative authority; and when a vacancy of assistant Quarter Master happens, or an assistant Commissary is necessary at a post, an appointment is made. The filling of vacancies is more particularly applicable to the Quarter Master's department, because of its more extended and varied duties. It is not unknown to most officers that the great majority of assistant Commissaries perform their duties at posts where the companies to which they belong are stationed; the officers from whom selections are made being comparatively few, and in addition to which, because of the legal provision in regard to them, as respects the number, to wit: as many as the service may require, not exceeding fifty. The number of assistant Quarter Masters, from any one regiment, which cannot be exceeded, was fixed in 1830, by a regulation of the War Department, which is, one Captain and two Lieutenants. When a 1st Lieutenant who holds an appointment is promoted, there being a Captain in the regiment, also holding one, one of them is required, under the rule, to vacate his staff appointment; as recently, in the case of Captain Francis Lee, of the 7th Infantry, who, as the order expressed it, was relieved. The President having the power to dismiss an officer entirely from the service, no one will doubt his power to recall a staff appointment.

The impression seems to have gone abroad that assistant Quarter Masters and assistant Commissaries of subsistence are made such by detail merely, as if it were for temporary duty. It is possible that it has proceeded from a mistaken notion, formed from a cursory reading of some parts of order No. 43, series of 1839; and if so, I will, to the end that it may be removed, give some extracts from that order, viz: "Hereafter all the officers detailed for duty in any staff department, or on any detached service, shall not remain so detached, for a longer period than two years; but may be relieved earlier, according to circumstances." Another part, which precedes that just quoted, states, "All applications for officers for any staff duty, including the Military Academy, will, in the first instance, be made by officers in charge of the staff department requiring assistance, to the Adjutant General, stating the number of officers required, without naming them, in order that the details may be made, according to the principles embraced in paragraphs 1 and 2, should such details meet the approbation of the Secretary of War." We, hence, find details spoken of in contradistinction to appointments in the staff; for the first paragraph of the order unequivocally makes a marked and broad distinction, namely:—"As far as practicable, all appointments in the staff, and details for assistance in the departments of the staff, will be equalized on the several regiments, according to the strength of each regiment in officers," &c. This is, clearly, a rule laid down to govern in the selection of officers for staff appointments, as regards number from each regiment, and so of details for staff duties without appointments, in order that no one regiment shall be drawn upon for officers, more than another, as far as that is practicable; the good of the public service being paramount to every thing else, it might be indispensable to take more officers from one regiment than another. To show more fully, if that can be done, that a distinction does exist, and that it was not intended by order 48 to treat the appointments of assistant Quarter Masters and assistant Commissaries, as matters of detail, I give another part of the order, viz: "An officer shall not be allowed to fill any staff appointment, the duties of which will detach him from his regiment, until he has served

at least three years with his regiment." Here we perceive that staff appointments, as such, are spoken of.—The paragraph continues, "The same rule will be observed in regard to the selections of officers for duty in the Ordnance, Engineer and Topographical Departments, or other detached duties not connected with the regiment." And this has reference to the opposite of staff appointments, to wit: details, whether general or special, for staff duties without appointments on the staff.

What has been said may be sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious, that assistant Quarter Masters and assistant Commissaries, are such by appointment, and not by detail, as has been imagined by many. The very order from which I have quoted, is, no doubt, the pretext for some of the opinions which have existed; for it is the first order, as well as my memory serves me, within the last six or seven years that prescribes rules in reference to details for duty in the staff departments—and it may be presumed that the hasty perusal of it has given rise to the construction which varies so materially from its true meaning. **BONNE FOI.**

PAY &c. OF BRIGADIER GENERAL.

When I gave a statement of the pay and allowance of the Major General commanding the army, and a connected with that subject, of those of Major General by brevet, viz: one at New York and one at Memphis, Tennessee, each of whom has command of a geographical department, and has a command according to his brevet rank, and therefore is entitled to the pay and allowances of Major General, I did not intend, so soon, to touch the subject of the pay and allowances of other grades of the army; but knowing, as I think I know, that I have it in my power, and having the disposition, to show the truth, I consider it my duty to the officers themselves, and to the public, to give such information as will lead to a right understanding of this seemingly difficult question.

The next of whom I will speak is *Brigadier General*.

He is entitled:—

1st. To \$104 per month, pay—which for 12 months is	\$1,248
2d. To 12 rations per day, at 20 cents each ration.	176
The authority for these two items is the act of April 12th, 1808, entitled an "Act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force," continued, or adopted, by section 4 of the act of March 3d, 1815, and continued by section 11 of the act of March 2d, 1821.	
3d. Additional rations, 12; when in command of a separate post—at 20 cents each ration—which, for 12 months, is	876
4th. Forage for 5 horses, at \$8 per month, for each,	480
5th. Servants, or waiters—3—viz:	
For pay, at \$6 each per month, which for 12 months is	\$216
Subsistence—1 ration per day each, at 20 cents,	219
Clothing—at \$2.50 each per month	90
	552
Making	\$4,005

The authority for additional rations is the same as in the case of the Major General; namely, section 5 of the act of March 16th 1802—and for forage and servants, is also the same as in that case; namely, section 13 of the act of April 24th, 1816.

It will be observed that I have not included in the above amount, quarters and fuel, and I have not done so, because a Brigadier General stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, or Fort Gibson, Arkansas, occupies public quarters, and is furnished with fuel at the latter post in common with the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, &c. of his command, by the labor of the troops; and it would be difficult to estimate the money value of the occupancy of public quarters, or of wood when supplied by the troops, even were it fair to do so in estimating the compensation of the officers or enlisted men. If just, however, to include these allowances when quarters are hired, and fuel purchased, or when a commutation is made of either or both, it is equally so, when public quarters are furnished, and wood is provided by the troops.

I profess to write with candor; and the officers of

the army wishing no concealment, (they would scorn it,) in regard to what they are entitled to, or what their allowances, conditional or unconditional, trammelled or untrammelled, cost the public, I proceed.

To every Brigadier General, by brevet or otherwise, who receives the pay and allowances of that grade quarters and fuel are the same; for which, see paragraph 39 of the revised regulations for the Quarter Master's department; to wit:

Quarters—4 rooms and 1 kitchen.

Fuel—4½ cords of wood per month, for seven months of the year, and 1 cord per month for 5 months of the year.

Fuel, for servants, at 1-6th of a cord each, per month, for 7 months of the year, and ¼ of a cord each per month, for 5 months of the year.

The quarters of a Brigadier General at Washington city, where a commutation is fixed at \$27 per month, for 12 months, amounts to \$324.00

And fuel—36½ cords of wood, at \$5 per cord, 182.50
4½ cords of wood, at \$5 per cord, for servants, 23.75

Making \$530.25

The quarters of a Brigadier General at Detroit, Michigan Territory, where a commutation is made at \$6 per month, per room, amounts, for 12 months to \$360.00

And fuel—36½ cords of wood, at \$2 per cord, 73.00
4½ cords of wood, at \$2 per cord, for servants, 9.50

Making \$442.50

The fuel of a Brigadier General at Jefferson Barracks, he, as before said, occupying public quarters, costs. For 36½ cords of wood, at \$2 per cord, \$73.00
4½ cords of wood, at \$2 per cord, for servants, 9.50

Making \$82.50

We hence see, that the gross sum for pay and allowances, to an officer of this grade is

At Washington City	1st \$4,005	2d 530.25—equal to \$4,535.25
At Detroit	1st 4,005	2d 442.50—equal to \$4,447.50
At Jefferson Barracks	1st 4,005	2d 82.50—equal to \$4,087.50
At Fort Gibson		\$4,005

And this is on the supposition that each officer keeps all the horses, and all the servants, which the law authorizes; if he keeps fewer of either, he receives nothing for those he does not keep. Strange as it may appear to some, there are officers who do not draw forage in kind, or money in lieu of it, for all the horses to which they are entitled!

For the reasons assigned in treating of the pay, &c. of the Major General commanding the army, I exclude additional rations, forage, quarters and fuel, and the result, in regard to a Brigadier General, for 12 months, is as follows:

Pay at \$104 per month,	\$1,248
Subsistence, 12 per day, at 20 cents each ration,	876
Servants, three for pay, clothing and subsistence,	525
Making	\$2,649

The number of officers who are entitled to the pay and allowances of this grade, is not material to the subject under consideration; but as far as my knowledge extends touching this point, and I imagine I am not incorrectly informed, there are—five. Of this number is, 1st, the Quarter Master General, who is a Major General by brevet, and on whom, by the 3d section of the act of April 14, 1818, was conferred the rank, with the pay and emoluments of a Brigadier General. 2d, the Colonel of the Corps of Engineers, he being the Chief Engineer, who is a Brigadier General by brevet; and 3d, the Colonels of the 6th, 2d, and 7th regiments of Infantry, who are Brigadier Generals by brevet; stationed respectively at Jefferson Barracks, Detroit and Fort Gibson, having commands according to their brevet rank. The 1st section of the act of April 16, 1818, entitled an "An act regulating the pay and emoluments of brevet officers," reads—"That officers of the army, who have brevet commissions, shall be entitled to, and receive, the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank when on duty, and having a command according to their brevet rank, and at no other time." *Nous verrons. Un ami de la verité.*

Army.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1834.

Brigadier Generals by Brevet.

H. Leavenworth, Col. 3d Inf. Cross Timbers, Ark. 21 July.
James House, Col. 1st Art. Georgetown, D. C. 17 Nov.

Topographical Engineers.

P. H. Perrault, Lt. Col. brevet, Georgetown, D. C. 28 Jan.
J. Anderson, do. Detroit, 14 Sept.

Medical Staff.

J. W. Roper, Ass't Sur. Fort King, Flo. 23 Mar.
C. B. Welsh, do Fort Gibson, 2 Aug.
S. B. Smith, do Philadelphia, 28 Nov.
J. M. Thomas, do St. Louis, Mo. 28 Dec.

Paymasters.

William Piatt, Philadelphia, 16 Aug.
Thomas Wright, St. Louis, Mo. 6 Nov.

First Artillery.

M. A. Patrick, Captain, Williamsport, Md. 5 Mar.
H. W. Griswold, do Charleston, S. C. 23 Oct.

Second Artillery.

R. L. Armstrong, Bvt. Capt. Philadelphia, 10 Oct.
A. C. Fowler, 1st Lieut. at sea, 30 Apr.

Third Artillery.

T. B. Brown, 1st Lieut. Utica, N. Y. 14 Sept.

First Infantry.

G. D. Dimon, 2d Lieut. Fort Crawford, 16 Sept.

Second Infantry.

E. G. Eastman, 2d Lieut. Fort Gibson, 6 Oct.

Third Infantry.

S. K. Cobb, 2d Lieut. New Orleans, 11 Jan.

Fourth Infantry.

Joseph Ritner, 2d Lieut. Washington, Pa. 18 Feb.

Seventh Infantry.

James West, 2d Lieut. Fort Gibson, 28 Sept.

Dragoons.

Wm. Bradford, 2d Lieut. Arkansas, 17 Mar.
G. W. McClure, do do, 21 July.

RESIGNATIONS.

Asher Phillips, Paymaster, 17 Jan.
J. P. C. Macmahon, Surgeon, 30 Oct.
R. Wayne, Assistant Surgeon, 31 Mar.
Lucius Abbott, do 31 Jan.
C. W. Handy, do 31 May.
J. M. Gardner, do 30 Nov.
J. Clyman, 2d Lieut. Dragoons, 31 May.
D. Tyler, 1st do 1st Art. 31 "
W. Wells, Bvt. Capt. 2d Art. 1 Dec.
P. St. Geo. Cocke, 2d Lieut. 2d Art. 1 Apr.
James Allen, 2d do. 31 July.
H. Dupont, Brevet 2d Lieut. 4th Art. 15 June.
J. Archer, 1st Lieut. 3d Infantry. 31 Mar.
T. J. McKean, 2d Lieut. 4th Infantry, 31 "
A. S. Johnston, 2d Lieut. 6th Infantry, 31 May.

DROPPED.

B. L. E. Bonneville, Captain 7th Infantry. 31 Mar.
Thomas Johnston, 1st Lieut. do. 4 Dec.

DEATHS.

In Washington, near Maysville, Kentucky, on the 29th Sept. last, in the 29th year of his age, ALEXANDER HAMILTON DAY, M D a resident of Key West, (Florida,) and son of Dr. SYLVESTER DAY, U. S. Army. At St. Louis Missouri, on the 25th December last, of bilious inflammatory fever, Dr. JOHN M. THOMAS, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

WORKS

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